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BOROUGH OF MAIDSTONE



# The Health of Maidstone

1962



Annual Report of the  
Medical Officer of Health  
F. H. M. DUMMER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.



BOROUGH OF MAIDSTONE

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ANNUAL REPORT

FOR

- 1962 -

ON THE

HEALTH OF MAIDSTONE

BY THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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F. H. M. DUMMER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

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HEALTH COMMITTEE 1962

CHAIRMAN: Councillor J. E. Evans  
VICE-CHAIRMAN: Alderman A. H. Clark

MEMBERS: Aldermen Brittain and Rogers  
Councillors Appleton, Barrett, Cousen,  
Farley, Dr. O'Toole, Phillips and Warwick.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE MAIDSTONE CORPORATION

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH: F.H.M. Dummer, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

DEPUTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH: A.E. Warren, L.R.C.P.I. and L.M.  
L.R.C.S.I. and L.M.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR: A.H. Basford, D.P.A., M.I.P.H.E.,  
(1, 2, 3 and 4)

DEPUTY CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH  
INSPECTOR: G.S. Adams (1 and 2)

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH  
INSPECTORS: R.A.R. Key (1, 2 and 3)  
J. Arnold (1, 2 and 3)  
F.H. Piggott (1, 2 and 3)  
B.G. Willis (1) (Resigned 30.4.62)  
R.C. Comport (Pupil)

- Key: 1. Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute of Sanitary  
Inspectors Examination Joint Board.  
2. Meat and Other Foods Inspection Certificate of Royal  
Society of Health.  
3. Smoke Inspectors Certificate of Royal Society of Health.  
4. Sanitary Science Certificate of Royal Society of Health.

CLERKS: M.O.H. Office:  
Medical Officer's Secretary - Miss H. Wood  
Public Health Inspector's Office:  
L. Acott  
Miss J. Smith  
Miss D. French  
Miss C. Avenell



BOROUGH OF MAIDSTONE

Telephone:  
Maidstone 4072

Health Department,  
13 Tonbridge Road,  
Maidstone.

25th September, 1963.

To The Worshipful The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors  
of the Borough of Maidstone.

Your Worship, Madam and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my sixth Annual Report on the Health of Maidstone, being the fifth in the present series started in 1958.

The outstanding point in this year's Annual Report is the encouraging way in which the vital statistics which we hold to be most important have shown a progressively improved trend. The death rate at 10.57 is less than last year, and is below the national average; the birth rate at 17.61 is higher than last year and is above the national average; the infantile mortality rate at 20.61 is lower than last year and is less than the national average; and the tuberculosis death rate at 0.03 is lower than that for England and Wales. These statistics are considered to be the ones on which the general health of the population is based, and in all respects they show that the Borough of Maidstone is a healthy area.

Unfortunately the Borough shows the normal national trend in such conditions as heart disease and cancer, where in each case the percentage of total deaths displays an upward trend. The spearhead of scientific research now - and in years to come - is concentrated to a growing degree on these major killers, and although the present rate of progress is not dramatic, each year shows an increasing volume of new facts available.

It is unfortunately true in the story of disease, that as one condition, such as diphtheria or poliomyelitis, is overwhelmed by the armoury of science, another disease comes into prominence, and this is particularly so in the case of cancer.

In the pages which follow, you will read of the wide scope of the concept of public health, and prominent in this picture is the story of tuberculosis. I am indebted, as in former years, to the Chest Physician,



Dr. David Pugh, for his graphic account of the work of his Clinic and of the Care Committee. We are always giving the warning that tuberculosis has not been conquered, and from the number of investigations carried out of contacts in 1962, it is obvious that this is still the case. At the same time, however, it is fair to say that this is one of the diseases in which spectacular progress has been made in the past two decades, until, in fact, we have now reached the stage where tuberculosis has been significantly displaced in its major killing role by other conditions. Nevertheless, the respiratory diseases as a whole are still a source of anxiety, and as the amount of tobacco consumption rises each year, more and more investigations are required into the early symptoms of lung disease.

Cancer of the lung has, of course, as a lethal condition, captured the imagination of Press and public in its undoubted association with heavy smoking, but it should not be forgotten that immoderate tobacco consumption has a deleterious effect, apart from cancer, on all chest conditions, and also tends towards the exacerbation of cardiac conditions.

In the section dealing with poliomyelitis vaccination, you will see that the figures, although encouraging, leave much to be desired. It is always a disappointment, if not an astonishment, each year to find that only a relatively small percentage of the population avail themselves of the facilities for protection against such diseases as poliomyelitis and smallpox - one could also include tetanus, and in the case of children, whooping cough and diphtheria.

Research workers in those diseases strive, possibly all their lives, to produce a vaccine or toxoid which will give an individual the maximum protection against a disease known to be a killer, and in these modern days the method of administration of most of our vaccines is simple, and not at all inconvenient for the individual. Yet the response is far from ideal. If the facilities which are free, simple and painless, do not attract the support of the public, it is difficult to see how, short of legislation, the community can be adequately protected.

I cannot close this foreword without referring to the very considerable work which is being done in this town by voluntary associations of all kinds. It is hard to imagine how the statutory agencies could adequately fulfill their roles without the help of those voluntary organisations. They are far too numerous to mention individually, but I would commend to you the work of all voluntary movements dealing with the welfare of the elderly. This group of the population needs, and will continue even more so in the future to need, your enthusiastic and generous support.

The work of the Health Department is large and at times onerous. You will read in the pages which follow some of the details of the work carried out by the Public Health Inspectors. I am indebted to them for their loyal and unstinting work throughout the year, and particularly so to the Chief Public Health Inspector for the account of the services to the public, which have been referred to in this Report.

My thanks are also due to the Borough Treasurer, the Borough Engineer, and the Housing Manager, for reports received, and to the County Medical Officer for statistics relating to vaccination and immunisation; also to Mr. Harden, of the Maidstone Waterworks Company for his final report before his retirement, and to Dr. A. L. Furniss, of the Public Health Laboratory, with whom we work in close association, for the many reports he has submitted to me throughout the year.

Finally, I am grateful too, to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee who have taken a keen interest in the work of the Department, and indeed to the whole Council for the support that has been given me. I acknowledge, as always, my gratitude to my secretary Miss Helen Wood, who has had a continuous task in formulating the material on which this Report is based.

I have the Honour to be,

Your Worship, Madam, and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

*Z. H. M. Dunmer.*

Medical Officer of Health.





# VITAL STATISTICS 1962

AREA	6,194 acres
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ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION 60,570
---

SUM REPRESENTED BY A PENNY RATE £4,350
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Population - Census 1961 ..	..	..	..	59,761
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1962)	..	..	..	18,328
Rateable Value ..	..	..	..	£1,059,126

	Male	Female	Total
LIVE BIRTHS .. ..	541	526	1,067
Live Birth rate per 1,000 population crude -			17.61
corrected -			17.61

ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS (Per cent of total live births)	4.31
--	------

STILL-BIRTHS .. ..	12	9	21
Still-birth rate per 1,000 live and still-births			19.30
Total Live and Still-births ..	553	535	1,088

INFANT DEATHS (Deaths under 1 year)	11	11	22
Total Infant Deaths per 1,000 total live births			20.61
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births			20.56
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births			21.73

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE (Per 1,000 total live births)	14.05
EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE (per 1,000 total live births)	10.30
PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE (per 1,000 total live and still births)	29.41

MATERNAL DEATHS (including abortion) .. ..	1
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 total live and still births)	0.91

	Male	Female	Total
DEATHS .. ..	353	329	682
Death Rate per 1,000 population crude -			11.25
corrected -			10.57
DEATH RATE FOR ENGLAND AND WALES ..			11.9



THE NOTIFIABLE DISEASES IN 1962

SCARLET FEVER  
31 cases

The number of cases of scarlet fever increased very considerably from 10 in 1961 to 31 in 1962. This disease is very much milder now than it was in previous years, and rarely requires

hospitalization. All except one of this year's cases occurred in the age groups under 14 years.

WHOOPING COUGH  
6 cases

The number of notified cases of whooping cough fell from 44 in 1961 to 6 in 1962. It may be that this fall was due to immunisation but statistics for 1 year are hardly valid in this respect.

MEASLES  
155 cases

There were only 155 cases of measles in 1962, as compared with 802 in 1961. On the following page the biennial comparison of measles is given in tabular form.

POLIOMYELITIS  
Nil

This is the fifth successive year in which no notification of poliomyelitis has been received. Undoubtedly the wider appeal of oral vaccine has been an influence on the incidence of this

disease generally, but there are still large gaps in the over-all protection of age groups and the continued freedom of the community depends very largely upon the wider use of oral vaccine.

DIPHTHERIA  
Nil

For the twelfth year in succession no case of diphtheria was notified. Small sporadic outbreaks of this disease continue to be reported however, from other parts of the country. Con-

trol over diphtheria is exercised by the continuation of immunisation, particularly in the young school population.

SMALLPOX  
Nil

Again no case of smallpox was reported throughout the year, but as usual follow up cases had to be investigated through smallpox occurring in other parts of the country where possible

contacts came to reside in this area.

DYSENTERY  
Nil

In 1962 no cases of dysentery were reported in the Borough of Maidstone. This disease in recent years has assumed a very highly infectious nature, and when outbreaks do occur, large numbers tend to be associated with them.

PNEUMONIA  
9 cases

There was a sharp drop in the number of cases of pneumonia notified this year, being 9 as compared with 17 in 1961. The majority of these cases occurred in the later age groups.

ERYSIPELAS  
2 cases

The same number of cases of erysipelas were reported this year as last. Very few cases of this disease are notified nowadays, and in general it is a mild toxic infection.

FOOD POISONING  
4 cases

There were four notified cases of food poisoning last year, as compared with 3 in 1961. In none of the cases was the organism traced by bacteriological investigation. No secondary cases arose.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM  
1 case

One case of ophthalmia neonatorum has been notified, the first since 1958. This is a condition which has become less and less common in occurrence in recent years.

MEASLES - Biennial Comparison

1957 - 427	1959 - 875	1961 - 802
1958 - 96	1960 - 12	1962 - 155

ANALYSIS OF CASES OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASE UNDER AGE GROUPS

	Under 1 year	1 - 2 years	3 - 4 years	5 - 9 years	10 - 14 years	15 - 24 years	25 years & over	TOTAL ALL AGES
Scarlet fever	-	-	2	22	6	-	1	31
Whooping cough	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	6
Measles	5	39	38	68	2	1	2	155
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Puerperal pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	7
Pneumonia	-	-	1	1	-	-	7	9
Typhoid fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	4
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Chicken pox	-	-	1	10	3	-	-	14
Encephalitis	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
TOTALS	8	41	43	103	12	6	17	230



## VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

In the pages which follow, detailed figures are given of the response to vaccination and immunisation as carried out during 1962.

### POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

The number of people, including children, in Maidstone who have now taken advantage of the free facilities of a full course of protection either by way of injections, or mixed doses, or oral vaccine, amounted to 21,179 by the end of 1962. In addition there were 264 people who had had two injections, and 397 who had their fourth dose of vaccine.

Although these numbers appear to be relatively large, particularly the total number of people who have a considerable amount of immunity, one would have expected that the up-take of oral vaccine would have been much greater. The facilities are not only free, but entail no inconvenience to the individual, and certainly none of the previous local reactions, such as painful arms etc., can be offered as an excuse.

In the event of an outbreak of poliomyelitis, it is fair to say that the control over the disease is much more easily exercised, both from the time and work factors, than was previously the case with Salk vaccine.

We are, however, in this disease, concerned with preventive medicine in the most obvious fashion, and so much of the labour involved in controlling an outbreak would be largely unnecessary if people could be persuaded to protect themselves beforehand to the utmost limit that science can offer.

I feel it is useful at this stage to re-emphasize that the facilities are free and can be obtained through the general practitioner service, through clinics, and through the School Health Service. It will be seen that everything possible is being done to comply with the convenience of the public, and it is now up to the public themselves to take on this extra measure of responsibility for their own safety.

Year	2nd Injections (SALK)	3rd Dose (SALK & ORAL)	4th Dose (SALK & ORAL)	3 ORALS Complete Course
1962	-	1	-	79
1961	12	199	-	383
1957 - 1960	114	549	-	81
1943 - 1956	11	225	397	38
1933 - 1942	46	234	-	148
Others	81	682	-	144
TOTALS	264	1,890	397	873

WHOOPIING COUGH IMMUNISATION

Year of Birth	Whooping Cough Immunisation (Singly or in Combination).
	Primary
1962	324
1961	412
1960	23
1959	13
1958	7
1953 - 1957	13
1948 - 1952	Ni1
TOTAL	792

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Year of Birth	Diphtheria Immunisation (Singly or in Combination)	
	Primary	Reinforcing
1962	324	Nil
1961	414	8
1960	25	172
1959	21	74
1958	13	40
1953 - 1957	70	456
1948 - 1952	5	23
TOTALS	872	773

The numbers both of primary and reinforcing injections against diphtheria fell this year, although the figures, compared with some parts of the country are still quite good.

It is particularly disappointing that the number of reinforcing injections in the age groups covering the years 1946 - 1957 is still far below that required for reasonable immunity. I feel that it is in these age groups that the danger lies.

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

It will be seen from the following figures that the number of vaccinations and revaccinations carried out in 1962 was out of all proportion with the returns for many years previously. This was because the public responded immediately to the outbreaks of smallpox in the Winter 1961/62, and the demand for protection was very great. I have



no doubt that even the numbers given below do not give the complete story.

Age at Date of Vaccination	Number Vaccinated	Number Re-Vaccinated
Under 1	603	-
1	131	7
2 - 4	271	51
5 - 14	709	677
15 or over	910	1,998
TOTALS	2,624	2,733

It is an ill wind that blows no good, and we now have in the Borough of Maidstone a fairly considerable number of people protected against smallpox, who would otherwise have been wholly without protection.

From the statistics above, it will be seen that the number over the age of fifteen years having had primary vaccination exceeded that of any other group, and this is similarly true for revaccination.

The restrictions placed on travellers to the Continent during last year have now been relaxed, but at least some control has been retained over incoming travellers from infected areas.

The history of smallpox this century re-emphasizes quite clearly that primary vaccination is an essential weapon against the more malignant types of smallpox as far as fatal outcome is concerned, and this position can be enhanced by revaccination at least once during adult life.

TUBERCULOSIS1962 Statistics

AGE GROUPS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 - 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 - 5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
6 - 15	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
16 - 25	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
26 - 35	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
36 - 45	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
46 - 55	2	3	-	1	-	-	-	1
56 - 65	7	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
66 & over	3	2	1	2	1	-	-	1
TOTALS	20	11	4	4	2	-	-	2

The number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis rose by one during the year, from 30 in 1961. There were also 8 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis, an increase of 4 from 1961.

The number of deaths fell considerably, from 11 in 1961 to 4 in 1962.

I am indebted to Dr. D.L. Pugh, the Chest Physician, for the following account of the work of the Chest Clinic and the voluntary Tuberculosis Care Committee.



I am indebted to Dr. D.L. Pugh, the Chest Physician, for the following account of the work of the Chest Clinic and the voluntary Tuberculosis Care Committee.

The following figures refer to the combined areas of Maidstone Borough, Maidstone, Malling and Hollingbourn Rural Districts.

- |    |   |    |    |     |
|----|---|----|----|-----|
| 1. | Number of contacts, seen during 1962, of newly notified cases of tuberculosis               | .. | .. | 463 |
| 2. | Number of contacts, seen during 1962, of cases notified prior to 1962                       | .. | .. | 573 |
| 3. | Number of contacts in 1. found to be suffering from pulmonary or non-pulmonary tuberculosis |    |    | 6   |
| 4. | Number of contacts in 2. found to be suffering from pulmonary or non-pulmonary tuberculosis |    |    | 3   |
| 5. | Arising out of School Heaf Positive Contact   | .. |    | 1   |

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#### THE WORK OF THE CHEST CLINIC AND THE VOLUNTARY TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE

The work of the Chest Clinic and Voluntary Care Committee for the Borough of Maidstone and Rural Districts of Maidstone, Hollingbourn and Malling has been continued and maintained throughout the year.

#### Tuberculosis

The total number of patients on the Tuberculosis Register for the Borough of Maidstone on 31st December 1962 was 446 and this figure with those for the three rural districts give a total of 1,102 for the Mid-Kent Area. During the year 48 patients were "recovered" and the number of new cases diagnosed was 88. Cases "transferred-out" from the area amounted to 34 and 59 cases were "transferred-in" from other areas. The number of cases deceased was 30.

The decline in the mortality rate - 3854 in 1959 - in England and Wales and a smaller morbidity rate has led to a re-appraisal of the present position and future management of this disease. The Ministry of



Health forms for annual returns - T 145 - have been revised and now show the number of patients with some form of tuberculous disease seen during the year, the total number of patients including those placed on the Tuberculosis Register, those with evidence of inactive disease not previously seen or diagnosed, and those who have recovered and been removed from the register but who attend for annual surveillance. It will thus be appreciated that though fewer cases may be found, and many more do NOT die of the disease, the work of the Chest Service is maintained in the required supervision of -

1. those who have some form of the disease whether active or inactive,
2. the examination and "follow-up" of contacts to known disease and to the known tuberculin positive reactors of the School B.C.G. Scheme, and
3. the introduction of chemoprophylaxis, that is the administration of drugs to those children who have a strong reaction to the tuberculin skin test whether they have obvious X-ray evidence of disease or a latent or hidden infection, which if untreated may develop into overt disease.

The work of the Mass Radiography Unit continues to search out hitherto unknown disease, and it may be that the plea for an expanded use of the tuberculin test in children may find acceptance at national level.

### Non-Tuberculous Diseases of the Chest

These diseases are seen at the Chest Clinic as hitherto and the number of cases of lung cancer and chronic bronchitis conforms proportionately with the national picture. All too frequently, the cases of lung cancer are found to be surgically inoperable at the time of diagnosis and require radiotherapy and occasionally drug therapy to produce some alleviation of symptoms or a limited control to the progression of the disease. Greater financial support for research schemes into the unknown cause of this condition is required.

Chronic bronchitis still presents a major problem. According to the published death rates in various countries, this disease is one of temperate, damp, low-lying industrial areas and England and Wales have the unenviable distinction of having the highest death-rate attributed to this cause in the world. In England and Wales the death-rates vary widely being the highest in the north-western industrial areas and lowest in the southern rural areas. Atmospheric pollution might possibly account for this difference and in London it has been shown that the mortality is highest in the area just north-east of the centre where,



because the prevailing wind is south-westerly the atmospheric pollution caused by the vast conurbation may be presumed to be highest. Residents in large towns in England and Wales have always been subject to higher death-rates than country dwellers and the two diseases for which the urban excess is pronounced are bronchitis and lung cancer. That these rates are higher than any other country coincides with the amounts of air pollution from domestic chimneys.

The Beaver Committee (on Air Pollution, Interim Report 1953) gives the following estimated quantities of the main pollutants discharged annually from the use of coal, oil and their products in Britain -

Smoke	2.1 million tons		
Grit	0.6	"	"
Sulphur Dioxide	5.3	"	" the outstanding
Other acids	0.3	"	" hazard
Carbon monoxide	24.0	"	"

These figures show the order of magnitude but not the distribution, and their quotation does not mean that they are necessarily harmful to health, or the concentration in which the various constituents may be harmful to health. It is an estimate of our "sins of emission" and it comes mostly from the combustion of coal. For each ton of coal burnt, domestic chimneys produce twice as much smoke as industry and discharge it at a lower level. Smog is due to the emissions being trapped under a layer of low cloud so that the pollution increases rapidly, often to high levels.

Affected patients seem to suffer an acute exacerbation of their bronchitis in smog which could have been caused by irritation of the respiratory tract (the air passages). In no smog have the contaminants been found in concentrations approaching those permitted in industry. The simplest explanation may easily be that urban pollution in high concentrations is very irritant and may produce serious effects in those patients who are unable to tolerate it. At the present time bronchitics live longer but are left more vulnerable to other stresses such as smog. The true cause and effect is not known but patients with chronic bronchitis may be made worse by high atmospheric pollution, but usually respond to orthodox treatment.

The answer to the problem of dirty air and chronic bronchitis is to abolish air pollution in all its constituents. To use existing medical evidence against one or other specific pollutant is to invite technical controversy which can only weaken the case for strenuous preventive measures, whereas there is no room for argument in condemning air pollu-

tion as a social disgrace which can be mortal. "The need for common sense to prevail applies in this field as in any other involving human activity, and one of the greatest needs for common sense seems to be to ensure that scientific research is applied to situations where real hazards are known to exist" and of these, surely, air pollution demands attention.

### Medical Staffing.

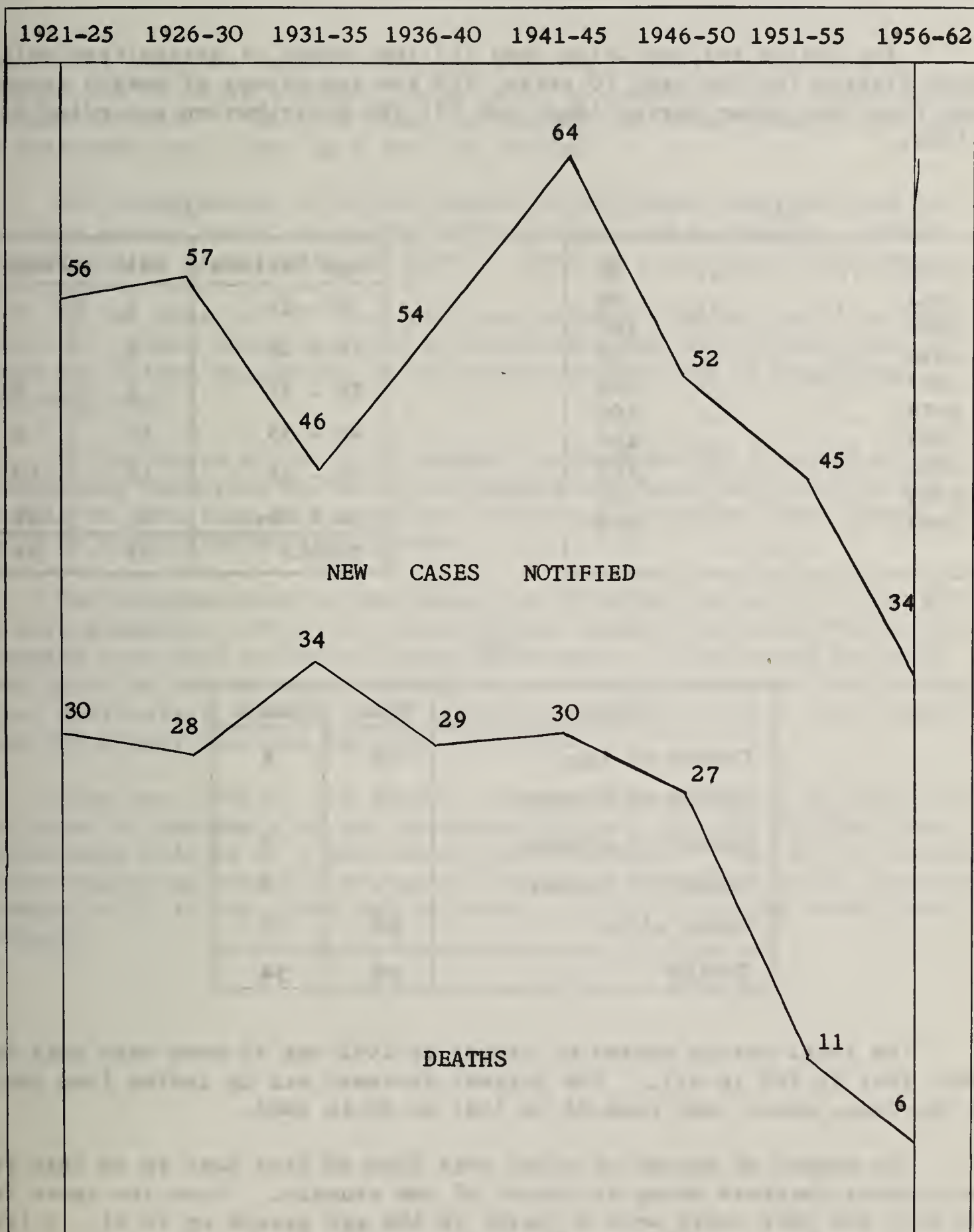
During the year the Chest Physician has been appointed to the staff of Preston Hall Chest Hospital, Dr. A.P. Bentley undertakes the duties of Assistant Chest Physician (part-time) and Dr. A.G. Turner those of part-time Clinical Assistant at the Chest Clinic.

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PULMONARY TUBERCULOSISQuinquennial Deaths and New cases notified.

Averages calculated to whole numbers

CANCER

The tables set out below show (1) the number of deaths from malignant disease for the past 10 years, (2) the age groups of deaths recorded from this cause during 1962, and (3) the distribution according to sites.

(1)

1953	..	..	82
1954	..	..	98
1955	..	..	107
1956	..	..	93
1957	..	..	111
1958	..	..	109
1959	..	..	110
1960	..	..	123
1961	..	..	113
1962	..	..	123

(2)

Age Periods	Male	Female
0 - 15	1	-
16 - 25	1	-
26 - 45	3	5
46 - 55	10	6
56 - 65	18	10
66 & over	36	33
TOTALS	69	54

(3)

Site	Male	Female
Cancer of lung	32	6
Cancer of stomach	9	7
Cancer of uterus	-	2
Cancer of breast	-	16
Other sites	28	23
TOTALS ..	69	54

The total deaths caused by cancer in 1962 was 10 more than that for 1961, that is 123 in all. The largest increase was in deaths from cancer of the lung, which rose from 28 in 1961 to 38 in 1962.

The number of deaths of males rose from 59 last year to 69 this year, the largest increase being in cancer of the stomach. From the above tables you will see that there were 2 deaths in the age groups up to 25, in fact both of these deaths occurred in children under the age of 17.

The predominance of deaths still occurs in the later age groups, over 65 years.

### INFANTILE MORTALITY

This year the infant mortality rate is slightly below that of England and Wales as a whole, being 20.61 as compared with the national average of 21.4. The 1962 rate for England and Wales remains the same as last year, which set up a new low record.

The total number of infant deaths in Maidstone last year was 22, the main causes being congenital malformations and pneumonia. Other causes such as prematurity followed in more or less equal distribution.

Of the total of 22, half of these infants died in the first week of life. Where death occurred at a considerably later stage, the cause was either accidental or due to the progression of congenital abnormalities.

On the pages which follow graphic representation is given of the diminishing infantile mortality in England and Wales and locally, and it will be seen that in the current quinquennial period under review there is a progressive improvement.

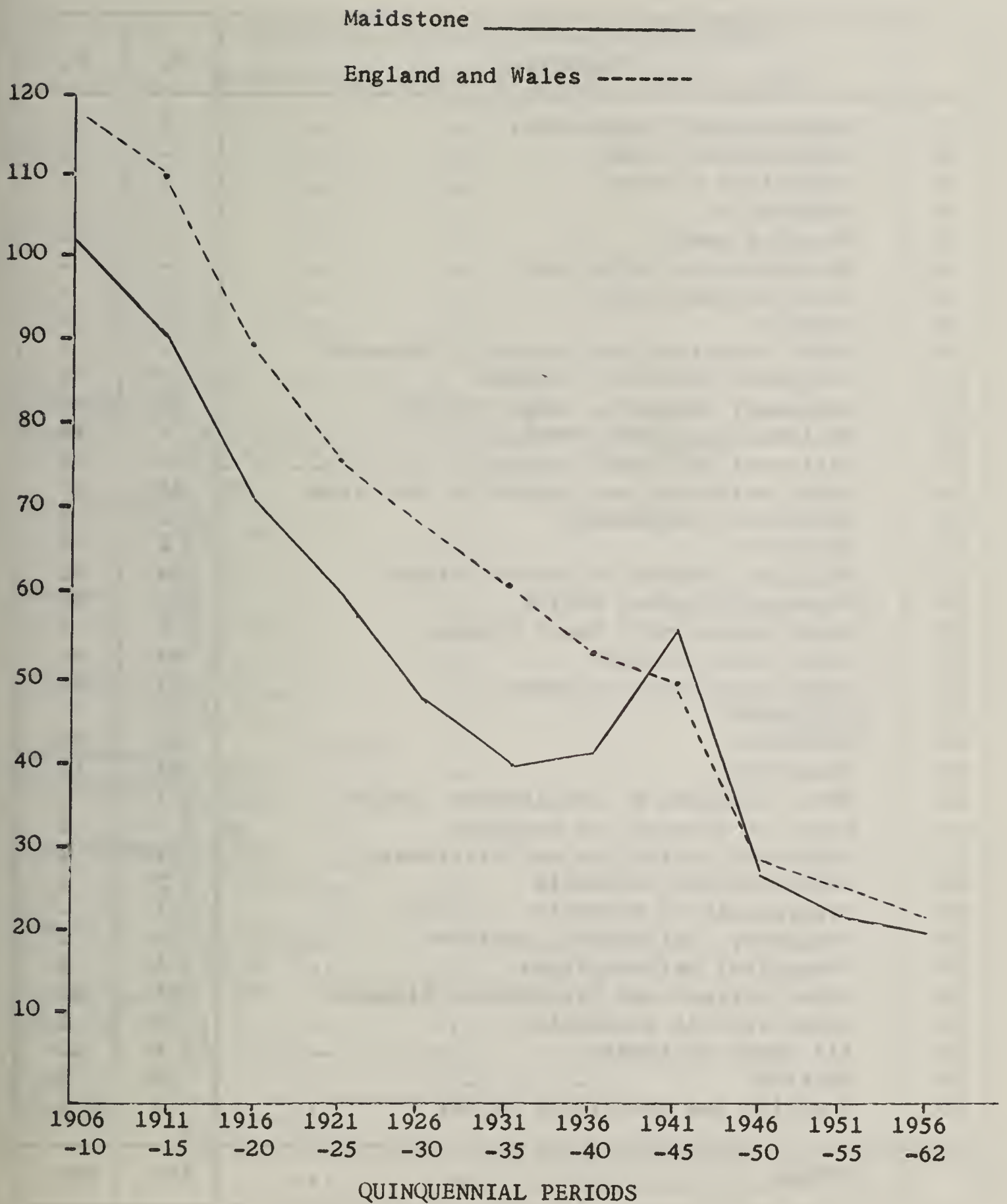
The progress made in the reduction of infant mortality since 1906 is very dramatic, with a fall from 117 per thousand live births to 22 per thousand over this period of about sixty years. This trend has only been upset on one occasion, during the war years, when there was a sharp rise, particularly in the local infantile mortality rate. Since that time the steady decrease has been continued.

When one looks at the graphic representation it will be seen that the curve of incidence is now straightening out, and any further falls in the rate will be of a much more gradual nature. This is, of course, always supposing that no new hazard, such as a recrudescence of infectious disease, will in the first twelve months of life upset the established pattern.



CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS

	Under 1 week	1 - 2 weeks	2 - 3 weeks	3 - 4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 9 months	9 months and under 12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
All causes: certified uncertified	11 -	1 -	2 -	1 -	15 -	4 -	2 -	- -	1 -	22 -
Prematurity	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Congenital heart disease	3	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
Pneumonia	2	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	4
Congenital defects	3	-	1	-	4	-	1	-	-	5
Asphyxia	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Haemorrhage	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Accidental deaths	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Other causes	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	2
TOTALS	11	1	2	1	15	4	2	-	1	22

INFANTILE MORTALITY

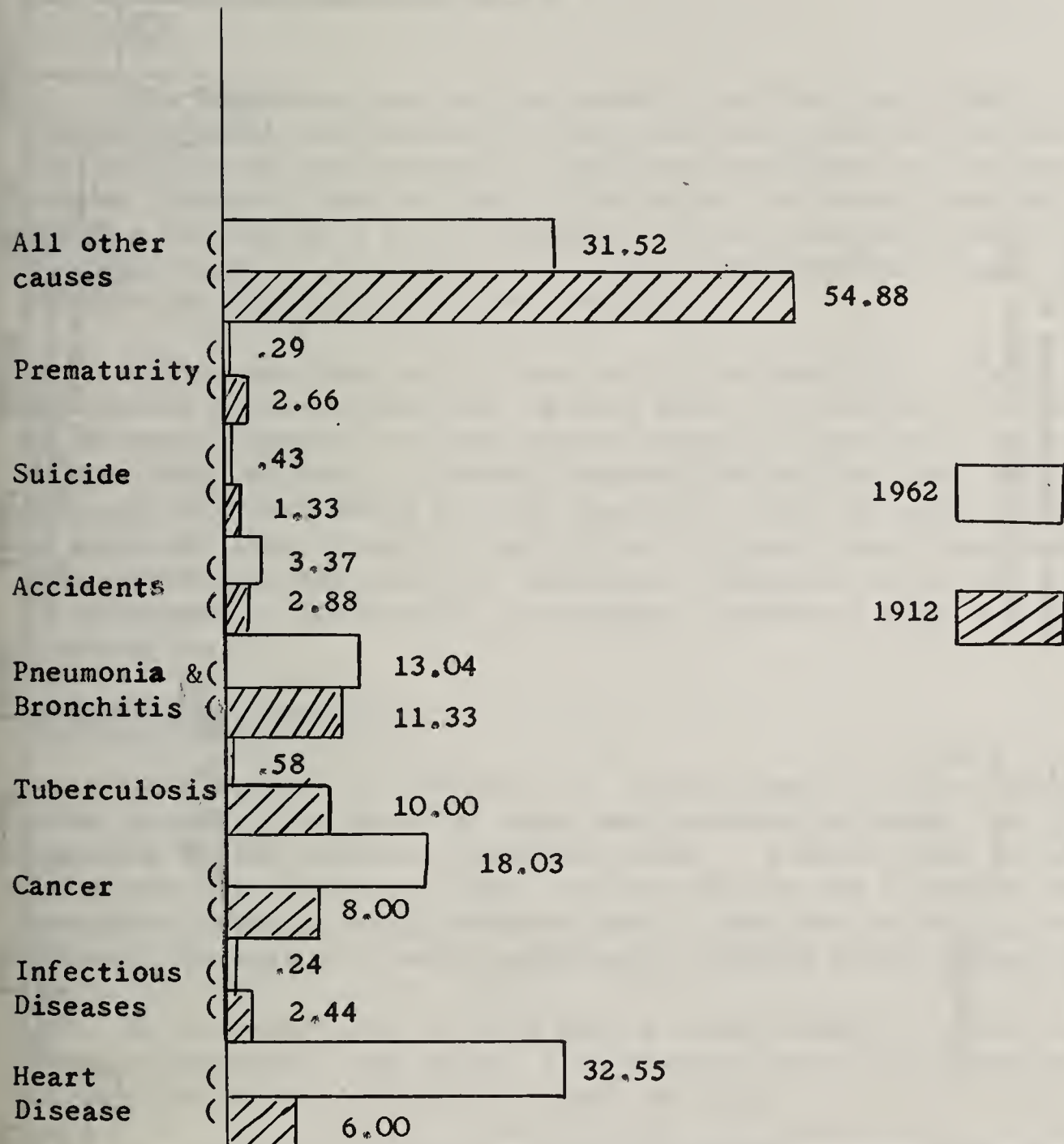
CAUSES OF DEATH

	Condition	M.	F.
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory ... ..	2	-
2.	Tuberculosis, other ... ..	-	2
3.	Syphilitic disease ... ..	1	-
4.	Diphtheria ... ..	-	-
5.	Whooping cough ... ..	-	-
6.	Meningococcal infections ... ..	-	-
7.	Acute poliomyelitis ... ..	-	-
8.	Measles ... ..	-	-
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	1
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach ... ..	9	7
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ... ..	32	6
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast ... ..	-	16
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus ... ..	-	2
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	28	23
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia ... ..	1	2
16.	Diabetes ... ..	2	5
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system ... ..	34	52
18.	Coronary disease, angina ... ..	70	38
19.	Hypertension with heart disease ... ..	2	7
20.	Other heart disease ... ..	47	58
21.	Other circulatory disease ... ..	15	12
22.	Influenza ... ..	4	-
23.	Pneumonia ... ..	22	33
24.	Bronchitis ... ..	24	11
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system ... ..	1	2
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ... ..	7	2
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ... ..	4	1
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis ... ..	5	1
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate ... ..	1	-
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ... ..	-	1
31.	Congenital malformations ... ..	4	6
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	24	28
33.	Motor vehicle accidents ... ..	8	1
34.	All other accidents ... ..	4	10
35.	Suicide ... ..	2	1
36.	Homicide and operations of war ... ..	-	1
	TOTALS ... ..	353	329



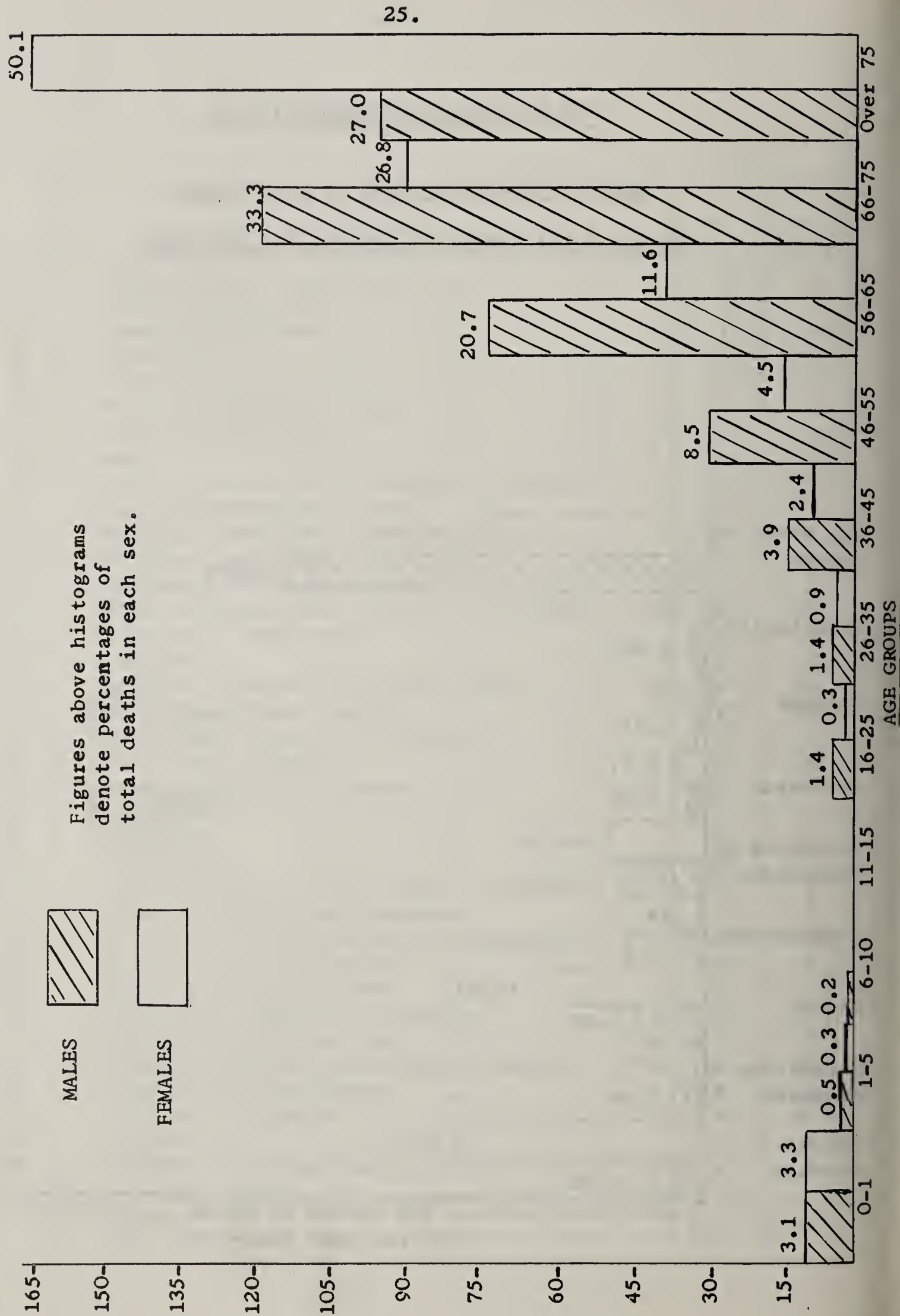
THE CHANGING PATTERN OF DISEASE

Specific diseases shown as percentages  
of the total number of deaths 1912 and 1962



----- All causes of death -----  
 100 per cent base-line.

# DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS, 1962





## HEALTH SERVICES OPERATING IN THE AREA

### SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The School Health Service, with school inspections and clinics, the Maternity and Child Welfare Service, and the Domiciliary Midwifery Service are now administered by the Kent County Council, and are controlled by the County Medical Officer.

### HOSPITALS

The hospitals are administered by the Mid Kent Hospital Management Committee and the South Eastern Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board. The services of the consultant staff are available at the West Kent General Hospital and the County Ophthalmic and Aural Hospital. Available also is Preston Hall Chest Hospital and use is made by patients from the Maidstone area of the hospitals in the Tunbridge Wells area, particularly Pembury and the Kent and Sussex Hospital.

Additional beds are in use at Linton Hospital. There is now no infectious diseases hospital in this area, and cases in the meantime have to be sent primarily to Joyce Green Hospital, Dartford, which entails a fairly long journey. Although representation has been made to the Regional Hospital Board on this question, there is very little likelihood of improved facilities for infectious diseases being available for this area before the new district hospital, scheduled for after 1970, is built in Maidstone. This will, it is hoped, include a wing for infectious diseases.

### DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

This service is administered by the County Council and is of great value in providing care for aged and disabled patients, and thus relieving pressure on the available hospital beds. I often find that by the judicious use of this service, elderly people are given the advantage of essential domestic help, thereby tiding them over a difficulty which, in other circumstances, would undoubtedly require hospitalization.

It is surprising to find such a large number of elderly people with no near relatives, and often, I am sorry to say, relatives are unwilling to help out at this dependent stage of life.

The services rendered by the Maidstone Personal Service Society and the British Red Cross Society are greatly appreciated and contribute very markedly to the welfare of the old folk.

CARE OF THE ELDERLYTHE WARDEN SERVICE

The present Wardens are Mr. & Mrs. A.B. Bottle. Mrs. M.B. Cook is also employed in the Warden Service, but her work relates solely to the flats at Cambridge House.

I am indebted to Mr. W.R. Thwaites, the Housing Manager, for permission to quote from his report on the second year's working of the Service.

"During the year the Wardens have continued to make regular periodic visits to all the old people on the Estates, to make daily visits in cases of sickness, and "follow up" weekly visits as necessary.

"Visits made have averaged 95 per week.

"Liaison has been maintained with all the various welfare organisations.

"The number of elderly persons included in the scheme has again increased, due to the erection of more flats and bungalows, mainly on the Park Wood Estate.

"The number of persons on the Register at the end of November 1962 was 547 against 449 a year ago. (The 62 old persons residing in Cambridge House are not included in the figure given).

"The Council has agreed to the Assembly Room attached to Cambridge House being made available to all elderly persons on the Shepway Estate for use as a centre where they can meet for companionship and recreation. This will provide a much needed link in the general scheme for the care of the elderly on the Estate.

"The success of the Warden Service reported at the end of the first year's working has been maintained during the past year. There is no doubt that the objects envisaged when the scheme was initiated are being achieved.

"Although it has not been thought necessary to again describe all the various services rendered to the old people on the two Estates, the Committee will be pleased to know that all of them have been carried out by the Wardens, Mr. & Mrs. Bottle, in a most satisfactory manner, and that the service continues to be greatly appreciated by the old persons."



One of the essential services organised on behalf of elderly people is the British Legion Village Workshop, situated at Preston Hall, and administered by the Maidstone Personal Service Society. Although this workshop caters for approximately 30 to 35 people, it is nevertheless an essential part of the scheme for the elderly in this town and district.

In this workshop elderly people are given remunerative outwork to do for firms who have been kind enough to pass on this type of work suited to the slower tempo of old people.

It is a means not only of employment but of social communion, and there is no doubt that the resulting comradeship helps to dispel the loneliness and feeling of isolation which has been shown to be present in many surveys conducted on the welfare of the elderly. One might criticise the service on account of the small numbers at present helped in this way, but it is only an indication of what can be done, with adequate financial support, suitable accommodation, and the co-operation of firms willing to help.

Theoretically there is no limit to the extension of such services if all those factors mentioned were brought into active engagement.

I have mentioned the workshop particularly because one is always surprised to hear that it is not as well known as it should be. It is only one example of what is being done for the elderly, but is a good instance of the all-round kind of help which people in advancing years require.

The British Red Cross Club for the incapacitated similarly deals with only a limited number of people, but here again the service rendered and the resultant enjoyment is out of all proportion to the small community so helped.

WATER SUPPLIES

The Maidstone Waterworks Company supplies the Borough of Maidstone and parts of the surrounding rural districts. The demand for water, both for domestic and commercial use is steadily increasing.

SIZES AND LENGTHS OF MAINS LAID WITHIN THE  
BOROUGH OF MAIDSTONE DURING 1962

Size of Main	Location	Length in Yards
3"	Gibraltar Lane.	57
6"	Tonbridge Road.	256
4"	Roseholme Estate, Lower Fant Road.	100
3"	Granville Road.	48
3"	Allington Park Estate.	217
4"	Allington Park Estate.	1,277
6"	St. Andrew's Road.	136
4"	Queen's Grove Estate.	294
3"	Boxley Road	66
4"	Gatland Lane.	180
4"	Court Drive/Queen's Road.	32
3"	Elms School Site, London Road.	100
3"	Beverley Estate, Tonbridge Road.	55
4"	Beverley Estate, Tonbridge Road.	962
3"	Berwyn Grove.	188
3"	Boxley Close - Continuation.	96
6"	276 Tonbridge Road - Flats.	30

Totals:	3" main	..	..	827 yds
	4" main	..	..	2,845 yds
	6" main	..	..	422 yds

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4,094 yds

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Chemical analyses and bacteriological examinations of the water are carried out monthly, some by the Company's own Analyst, and some by the Public Health Laboratory. The results of examinations are consistently satisfactory, showing the water to be of a high standard.

The following table shows a typical result of the chemical analyses of water during the year.

	Boarley Springs	Cossington Springs	Forstal Well	Farleigh Treatment Room	Cossington Springs (1 & 2)	Boxley Well	Boxley Borehole	Hockers Lane Borehole
Total solid residue	386	323	616	549	226	311	266	344
Chlorine	22.9	18.9	43.4	34.6	20.4	19.46	20.95	28.23
Nitrogen (nitrites)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nitrogen (nitrates)	5.7	2.3	2.0	3.3	3.3	1.25	0.3	3.3
Ammonia saline	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ammonia albuminoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oxygen absorbed ( $\frac{1}{4}$ hour at 27°C)	0.00	0.07	0.06	0.00	0.01	0.08	0.01	0.07
Oxygen absorbed (4 hours at 27°C)	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.02	0.07	0.13	0.04	0.08
Total hardness	258.2	247.8	414.3	347.7	241.3	247.8	139.4	183.3



## WATER SUPPLIES (Continued)

The water supply in the area of Maidstone Borough has been of satisfactory quality and quantity during 1962.

Bacteriological examinations have been made of both raw and treated water -

	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total
Raw Water	40	4	44
Treated Water	123	-	123
TOTALS	163	4	167

All unsatisfactory samples of water were investigated and subsequent bacteriological analyses proved satisfactory.

## Chemical Analyses -

	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total
Raw water	46	-	46
Treated water	48	-	48
TOTALS	94	-	94

The water supply in Maidstone is not liable to plumbo-solvent action.

There are 18,324 houses supplied from public water mains direct to the house, no houses are supplied by standpipes. Four houses are supplied by private water supply, with an approximate population of 12. The number of the population served by the statutory supply undertaking is 60,558.

SEWERAGE

The reconstruction and extension of the Corporation's sewage disposal works at Aylesford is progressing satisfactorily and should be completed towards the end of 1963.

Location	Size (diameter)	Surface Water Sewer (lin.yds.)	Foul Sewer (lin.yds.)
Sutton Road	30"	380	-
Sutton Road	9"	-	364
Ashdown Close	9"	170	-
Ashdown Close	6"	-	4
Ashdown Close	4"	-	310
Glebe Lane	9"	-	95
Road off Park Avenue.	6"	20	20
Beverley Estate	6"	-	960
Queens Grove Estate	9"	450	-
Queens Grove Estate	6"	-	690
Berwyn Grove	9"	150	350
Rosenholme	9"	160	250
Neville Close	6"	124	84
Farleigh Lane	15"	326	-
		1,780	3,127



FOOD HYGIENE

1. NUMBER OF FOOD PREMISES IN THE BOROUGH .. .. 596

<u>Class</u>	<u>Number</u>
Restaurants and Cafes .. ..	46
Hotels .. ..	11
School Canteens .. ..	17
Public Houses .. ..	84
Food Shops:	
Butchers .. ..	46
Fruit and Greengrocers .. ..	118
Bakers .. ..	18
Fishmongers .. ..	12
Fried Fish Shops .. ..	13
Grocers and Provision Merchants .. ..	150
Tobacconists and Confectioners .. ..	44
Mobile Shops .. ..	21
Others .. ..	16

Where more than one food business is carried on in any premises, only those businesses which form a substantial proportion of the trade on the premises are classified above.

2. FOOD PREMISES BY TYPE REGISTERED WITH THE LOCAL AUTHORITY UNDER SECTION 16 OF THE FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955, LOCAL BYELAWS AND THE MILK AND DAIRIES (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1959.

Ice-cream manufacturers .. ..	4
Ice-cream sellers .. ..	218
Sausage manufacturers .. ..	34
Margarine, Margarine-cheese and Milk-blended Butter (wholesale dealers) .. ..	7
Artificial cream dealers .. ..	3
Dairies .. ..	4
Milk Distributors (Sterilised Milk 76) .. ..	108

3. NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS OF REGISTERED FOOD PREMISES .. 655

FOOD AND DRUGS 1962      During the year the following samples of Food and Drugs were taken for analysis and the results are recorded below.

Article	Number of Samples obtained	Number Genuine
Milk .. ..	95	73
School milk .. ..	21	21
Milk for M.A.F.F. .. ..	113	112
Sterilised milk .. ..	13	12
Mixed spices and herbs .. ..	4	4
Potato crisps .. ..	1	1
Glauber Salts .. ..	1	1
Fish, tinned .. ..	2	2
Fruit, tinned .. ..	3	3
Pork sausages and sausage meat	7	7
Beef sausages .. ..	1	-
Ice cream .. ..	7	7
Meat, tinned .. ..	4	-
Rice and Sago .. ..	2	2
Minerals .. ..	3	3
Vegetables, tinned .. ..	4	3
Orange Squash .. ..	2	1
Soups .. ..	2	1
Camphorated Oil .. ..	1	1
Dripping .. ..	1	1
Saccharin tablets .. ..	1	1
Bicarbonate of soda .. ..	1	1
Buttered rolls .. ..	3	2
Choc-malt spread .. ..	1	1
Sweets .. ..	9	9
Flavoured milk drink .. ..	1	1
Tomato juice .. ..	1	1
Buns .. ..	2	1
Cornflour .. ..	1	1
Gravy powder .. ..	2	2
Gelatine .. ..	1	1
Lemonade crystals .. ..	3	3
Ointments .. ..	2	2
Cheese spread .. ..	1	1
Salmon and shrimp paste	1	1
Lard and margarine .. ..	3	3
Friars Balsam .. ..	1	1
Dried fruit .. ..	2	1
Vanilla flavouring .. ..	1	1
Alka-Seltzer tablets .. ..	1	1
	325	290

During 1962, foods of various descriptions, in the following quantities were found to be unfit for human consumption. This unfit food, which in every case was surrendered, included the following:-

				cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	
Meat, tinned	..	..	..	8	2	21	
Bacon	..	..	..	6	1	2	
Pork	..	..	..	2	0	17	
Ham	..	..	..	1	3	21	
Sausages	..	..	..		1	10	
Cheese	..	..	..		3	9	
Dried Fruit	..	..	..		1	23	
Rabbit	..	..	..		1	2	
Sugar	..	..	..			9	
Coconut	..	..	..			1	
Chicken	..	..	..			7	
Stewed steak, tinned	..	..	..		..	194	tins
Puddings, tinned	..	..	..		..	22	tins
Soup, tinned	..	..	..		..	42	tins
Vegetables, tinned	..	..	..		..	898	tins
Tomatoes, tinned	..	..	..		..	801	tins
Frozen foods	..	..	..		..	1,060	packets
Fruit, tinned	..	..	..		..	3,756	tins
Fish, tinned	..	..	..		..	265	tins
Fish, fresh	..	..	..		..	19	stones.
Milk, tinned	..	..	..		..	363	tins
Cream, tinned	..	..	..		..	73	tins
Ice cream	..	..	..		..	59	blocks
Spaghetti, tinned	..	..	..		..	133	tins
Cakes	..	..	..		..	138	
Cake Mixes	..	..	..		..	38	packets.
Marzipan	..	..	..		..	20	packets
Custard Powder	..	..	..		..	30	packets
Biscuits	..	..	..		..	106	packets
Cereals	..	..	..		..	55	packets
Jellies	..	..	..		..	61	packets
Jam & Marmalade	..	..	..		..	100	tins.
						195	jars
Rice, tinned	..	..	..		..	165	tins
Beverages, tinned	..	..	..		..	133	tins
Fruit juices, tinned	..	..	..		..	110	tins
Ground almonds	..	..	..		..	54	packets
Chocolate	..	..	..		..	90	blocks
Sweets	..	..	..		..	16	packets
Sauces & pickles	..	..	..		..	106	jars
Lentils	..	..	..		..	21	packets



FOOD AND FOOD HYGIENE

Routine inspection of food premises was maintained throughout the year.

A baker was fined £10 for selling a cheese slice which was not of the substance demanded by the purchaser in that it contained a nail, contrary to Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Costs of three guineas were also awarded to the Corporation.

A dairyman was fined £5 under Section 113 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for selling a bottle of orange drink which contained a drawing pin.

MEAT INSPECTION: The number of carcasses inspected and the amount condemned in 1962 are as follows:-

	Cattle	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed ) Number inspected)	1,744	716	505	5,888	5,081	-
<u>ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS &amp; CYSTICERCI</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	5	21	9	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	440	318	4	1,251	1,695	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis and cysticerci	25.2	44.4	1.8	21.6	33.5	-
<u>TUBERCULOSIS ONLY</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	1	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	1	-	-	32	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	0.28	-	-	0.63	-
<u>CYSTICERCOSIS</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	20	7	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	20	7	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	1	-	-	-	-	-

HOUSING STATISTICS

## I. INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR

(1)(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	2,515
(b)	Number of inspections made for that purpose ..	6,895
(2)(a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-section (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	-
(b)	Number of inspections made for that purpose ..	-
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation .. .. .	10
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation .. .. .	65

## II. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers .. .. .	105
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## III. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR.

## A. PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE HOUSING ACT, 1957

(1).	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices -	
(a)	by owners .. .. .	-
(b)	by Local Authority in default of owners ..	-



## B. PROCEEDINGS UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	105
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice -	
(a)	by owners .. .. .	7
(b)	by Local Authority in default of owners ..	2

## C. PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE HOUSING ACT, 1957

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made .. ..	5
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders .. ..	8
(3)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ..	7
(4)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ..	-

## IV. HOUSING ACT, 1936 - PART 4 - OVERCROWDING.

(a)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year .. .. .	2
(b)(1)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year.	1
(2)	Number of persons concerned in such cases ..	6
(c)	Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding ..	-

## V. RENT ACT, 1957

(1)	Certificates applied for .. .. .	2
(2)	Visits made .. .. .	25
(3)	Undertakings accepted .. .. .	-
(4)	Certificates of Disrepair granted .. .. .	2
(5)	Applications not accepted .. .. .	-

NEW BUILDING

The following table sets out the provision of accommodation erected in 1962 by the Local Authority.

	Flats	Bungalows	Houses	Designed for Disabled Persons.	Designed as Old People's Dwellings
Shepway Ward	185	4	3	4	50
North Ward	28	-	-	-	-
High St. Ward	47	-	-	-	-
South Ward	8	5	-	-	-
TOTALS	268	9	3	4	50

In addition 228 houses and 29 flats were built by private enterprise.

HOUSING STATISTICS

(for the period 1.4.62 to 31.3.63)

(a)	Number of new properties handed over during year	294
(b)	Families rehoused (including 106 from condemned property) .. .. .	425
(c)	Number of transfers .. .. .	151
(d)	Number of mutual exchanges between Council tenants .. .. .	54
(e)	Housing Applications as at 31st March 1963 ..	2,083
(f)	Number of families rehoused on condition that Child Help Service was put into operation	4

AGED PERSONS ACCOMMODATION

CAMBRIDGE HOUSE, CAMBRIDGE CRESCENT.

This property comprising 38 Bed-sitting rooms, 12 - 1 Bed Flats, Wardens' quarters, Lounge and Assembly Room etc., was completed and handed over in October, 1962.



INSPECTIONS AND NOTICES

Bakehouse inspections	..	...	..	..	28
Chimneys repaired	..	..	..	..	2
Cement sinks removed and glazed provided	..	..	..	..	3
Cooking stoves renewed or repaired	..	..	..	..	1
Dairies and Milkshops inspected	..	..	..	..	201
Common Lodging House inspections	..	..	..	..	13
Coppers repaired	..	..	..	..	-
Drains choked and cleansed by flushing staff	..	..	..	..	195
" reconstructed	..	..	..	..	4
" inspection chambers provided	..	..	..	..	7
" stoneware pipes laid, feet	..	..	..	..	32
" iron pipes laid, feet	..	..	..	..	70
Dustbins provided	..	..	..	..	3
Factory, workplaces and outworkers premises inspected	..	..	..	..	393
Grates renewed or repaired	..	..	..	..	-
Houses, floors to living-rooms provided or repaired	..	..	..	..	6
" chuting or guttering repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	7
" roofs repaired	..	..	..	..	31
" rooms where dirty or loose paper has been removed and walls and ceilings repaired and distempered	..	..	..	..	34
" walls made dry by insertion of damp course or other method	..	..	..	..	26
Inquiries into cases of infectious diseases	..	..	..	..	32
Inspection of houses on complaint or otherwise	..	..	..	..	4,479
Re-inspections	..	..	..	..	548
Miscellaneous defects remedied	..	..	..	..	22
Public Houses inspected	..	..	..	..	179
Restaurants and Cafes inspected	..	..	..	..	179
Schools inspected	..	..	..	..	34
Sinks or other wastepipes removed, disconnected or trapped	..	..	..	..	2
" new channels provided or repaired	..	..	..	..	-
W.C.'s, walls and ceilings repaired	..	..	..	..	1
W.C.'s, new pans, traps and seats provided	..	..	..	..	12
Window frames required	..	..	..	..	5
Verminous rooms cleansed	..	..	..	..	-
Yard pavement repaired or provided in connection with houses	..	..	..	..	-
Preliminary Notices served	..	..	..	..	56
Statutory Notices served	..	..	..	..	9



(1) **INSPECTION OF FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES** - including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors.

Premises (1)	Inspections (2)	Number of Written Notices (3)	Occupiers Prosecuted (4)
Factories with Mechanical Power ..	352	6	-
Factories without Mechanical Power ..	22	-	-
Other Premises .. .. .	19	3	-
Total .. .. .	393	9	-

(2) **DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES**

PARTICULARS (1)	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions (5)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	
Nuisances under the Factories Acts, 1937 and the Public Health Act 1936.				
Want of Cleanliness .. ..	1	1	1	-
Want of ventilation .. ..	1	1	1	-
Overcrowding .. ..	1	1	1	-
Want of drainage floors .. ..	1	1	1	-
Other nuisances .. ..	1	1	1	-
Sanitary Accommodation:				
Insufficient .. ..	1	1	1	-
Unsuitable or defects .. ..	4	7	1	-
Not separate for sexes .. ..	1	1	1	-
Offences under the Factories Act, 1937:				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s.54)	1	1	1	-
Other offences (Excluding offences relating to outwork) .. ..	1	1	1	-
Total .. .. .	5	8	1	-

# FACTORIES

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1962 FOR THE BOROUGH OF MAIDSTONE IN THE COUNTY OF KENT

### Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1937.

#### PART I OF THE ACT

#### 1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors.)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	41	22	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	270	352	6	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	9	19	3	-
Total	320	393	9	-

## 2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases")

Particulars (1)	Number of casee in which defects were found				No. of cases in which pro- secutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate venti- lation (S.4)	1	1	1	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	2	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	7	5	5	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act, (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5	8	1	7	-



## PART VIII OF THE ACT

## Outwork

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prose- cutions (7)
Wearing) Making apparel) etc.	3	-	-	-	-	-
) Cleaning	-	-	-	-	-	-
) and	-	-	-	-	-	-
) Washing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Household Linen	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lace, lace curtains & nets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Curtains and furniture hangings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and upholstery	8	-	-	-	-	-
Electro-plate	-	-	-	-	-	-
File making	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brass and brass articles	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fur pulling	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron and steel cables & chains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron and steel anchors and grapnels	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cart gear	-	-	-	-	-	-
Locks, latches and keys	-	-	-	-	-	-
Umbrellas, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-

## PART VIII OF THE ACT - Outwork - Cont'd.

Nature of work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Artificial flowers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nets, other than wire nets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tents	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sacks	-	-	-	-	-	-
Racquet and tennis balls	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper bags	-	-	-	-	-	-
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brush making	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pea picking	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feather sorting	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carding etc. of buttons etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stuffed toys	-	-	-	-	-	-
Basket making	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chocolates and sweetmeats	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cosaques, Christmas stockings etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile weaving	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lampshades	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	11	-	-	-	-	-

VERMINOUS DWELLINGS

During the year 1962, the following work in the eradication of bugs and other vermin was carried out.

(a)	Council Houses found to be infested	..	13
(b)	Other houses found to be infested	..	1

## Council Houses disinfested:-

(a)	By gassing	..	..	..	-
(b)	By spraying and the burning of insecticides				13

## Other houses disinfested:-

(a)	By gassing	..	..	..	-
(b)	By spraying and the burning of insecticides				1

Verminous households fumigated before removal to a Council House or during transfer to another Council House

	..	..	..	-
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Council Houses inspected and found clean	..	260
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Other houses inspected and found clean	..	159
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PREMISES CONTROLLED BY BYELAWS

Common Lodging Houses	..	..	..	2
Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	1
Dairies	..	..	..	4



### PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

The present public swimming baths, which were built in 1852, further works being carried out in 1895, provide a very useful amenity to the district. It is felt, however, that there are inherent difficulties in the management of these baths, and this is particularly so in the internal organisation at the present site.

During the year 16 samples of water were taken from the pools for bacteriological examination, and all were found to be satisfactory.

The water is supplied through the Maidstone Waterworks Company with the same source as the town supply. The water undergoes a process of constant change, filtration and purification, and the purity of the supply is secured by a break-point, or super-chlorination system.

### NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 and 1951

During 1962 it was necessary to obtain a Magistrate's Order in respect of one elderly lady who required institutional care on the grounds that she was physically incapacitated, and living in insanitary conditions.

### THE PUBLIC HEALTH (INFECTIOUS DISEASES) REGULATIONS, 1953

It was not necessary to issue any Notices under the above Regulations to control the spread of infection through the handling of food.

### COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are four common lodging houses in the town, all in Upper Stone Street. Nos. 77 Upper Stone Street, and 117/119 Upper Stone Street, are registered premises but the Council at the end of the year were negotiating for the acquisition of Nos. 117/119 with a view to its demolition and re-development in conjunction with an adjoining cleared site in Waterloo Street.

Kingsman's Yard, Upper Stone Street, was a registered common lodging house until it was included in Clearance Area No. 32. The fourth house, No. 92 Upper Stone Street, has not been registered for a number of years, but this too was included in the Clearance Area. When the tenants of the other dwellings in the Area have been rehoused these two common lodging houses will be demolished. During the year 13 inspections were made of common lodging houses.

### AIR POLLUTION

The period covered by this section of the report is from April 1961, to March 1962.

The measurement of air pollution in the Borough continued at the same recording stations at Barming Reservoir, Tonbridge Road, Rootes Garage, Mill Street, and the Sports Pavilion, Penenden Heath.

The following tables show for each station in Winter and Summer the undissolved and total solids, the daily concentrations of smoke and sulphur dioxide and the distribution of wind and rainfall. The importance of these figures lies not so much in their absolute values as in their variations, both in the short and long terms.

#### Undissolved Matter.

The average monthly total deposit of undissolved solids per square mile at each of the Maidstone stations in 1961/62 was as follows:-

<u>Station</u>	<u>Winter</u>	<u>Summer</u>
Barming	3.96 tons	4.69 tons
Town Centre	7.91 tons	7.04 tons
Penenden Heath	4.19 tons	3.78 tons

Compared with the previous year there was little difference between the average monthly readings at Penenden Heath and Barming. The undissolved solids at the Town Centre station show a drop of about 12% in the Summer readings and about 38% in the Winter readings when compared with the first year. There was not a comparable reduction in the smoke recordings for that station and it is possible that the reduction in undissolved solids was the result of better boilerhouse practice in industrial undertakings in the Town Centre.

#### Sulphur Dioxide

The seasonal average concentrations (in microgrammes/cubic metre) of sulphur dioxide at each of the stations in 1961/62 were as follows:-



<u>Station</u>	<u>Winter</u>		<u>Summer</u>	
	<u>Week-days</u>	<u>Week-ends</u>	<u>Week-days</u>	<u>Week-ends</u>
Barming	155	120	86	57
Town Centre	166	145	131	69
Penenden Heath	110	85	99	55

The readings were similar to those of the previous year, the only differences being caused by an extraordinarily low reading in October, 1961 and a very high reading in April, 1960. As these two months were excluded from the seasonal comparisons, the similarity in the two years was marked. All sulphur dioxide readings at all stations showed increases and followed a national trend. The readings of sulphur dioxide were also broken down into week-day and week-end readings. The following table shows the concentration of sulphur dioxide in microgrammes/cubic metre for the two years at all three stations.

Table of five months' Averages  
Microgrammes/cubic metre

	<u>Summer</u>				<u>Winter</u>			
	<u>1960</u>		<u>1961</u>		<u>1960/61</u>		<u>1961/62</u>	
	<u>Week-days</u>	<u>Week-ends</u>	<u>Week-days</u>	<u>Week-ends</u>	<u>Week-days</u>	<u>Week-ends</u>	<u>Week-days</u>	<u>Week-ends</u>
Barming	58	42	76	58	138	93	155	110
Town Centre	72	47	131	69	154	91	166	166
Penenden Heath	41	34	99	55	102	59	126	86
Averages	57	41	102	61	131	81	149	124

The percentage of high sulphur dioxide readings when the wind has been in the London direction dropped from 70% in 1960/61 to 28% in 1961/62. The percentage of high sulphur dioxide readings when the wind was in a Northerly direction rose from 25% to 28%. 15% of high readings occurred in periods of prolonged calm compared with 12% in the previous year.



High sulphur dioxide readings followed the pattern of last year by occurring mainly during periods when wind speeds were between six and eight knots and from London areas.

Rainfall did not appear to influence sulphur dioxide readings to any marked extent. In conditions of prolonged calm the sulphur dioxide readings were substantially higher than the average.

### Smoke

The average daily concentration of smoke (microgrammes/cubic metre) at each of the stations in 1961/62 was as follows:-

	<u>Winter</u>		<u>Summer</u>	
	<u>Week-days</u>	<u>Week-ends</u>	<u>Week-days</u>	<u>Week-ends</u>
Barming	104	95	18	20
Town Centre	132	102	34	26
Penenden Heath	80	59	17	16

The pattern of the increase in sulphur dioxide readings in 1961/62 compared with those of the previous year was not followed in the recordings of smoke pollution. The smoke level was almost the same as in the previous year.

### Weather Conditions.

Wind directions and speeds did not materially affect the smoke recordings but it was noted that in periods of long calm relatively high smoke concentrations were noted. It was again found that the concentration of smoke at Penenden Heath and at Barming was higher in the Winter when the wind was Northerly and varied between six and eight knots.

NATIONAL AVERAGES

<u>POLLUTANT</u>	<u>VALUES</u>		
	<u>High</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Low</u>
Undissolved matter	(tons/square mile/month)		
(Winter)	80	10	1.3
(Summer)	74	10	2
Smoke	(mg/100 cubic Metres)		
(Winter)	710	270	20
(Summer)	380	120	10
Sulphur dioxide	(mg/cubic metres)		
(Winter)	485	257	57
(Summer)	257	143	29

DEPOSITSUndissolved Solids (U/S) (tons/sq.mile/month)Total Solids (T/S) (tons/sq.mile/month)

	<u>Barming</u>		<u>Town Centre</u>		<u>Penenden Heath</u>	
	<u>U/S</u>	<u>T/S</u>	<u>U/S</u>	<u>T/S</u>	<u>U/S</u>	<u>T/S</u>
<u>Summer</u>						
April	3.84	9.07	6.55	12.21	3.28	6.83
May	4.70	8.48	6.96	12.79	4.11	6.79
June	8.75	13.42	8.77	14.00	3.15	7.25
July	3.71	7.32	7.92	13.35	5.44	10.28
August	3.38	7.22	9.04	14.21	5.04	9.05
September	2.95	6.46	5.04	8.68	2.15	5.43
<u>Averages</u>	4.55	8.66	7.36	12.56	3.86	7.60
<u>Winter</u>						
October	0.80	6.60	6.36	14.64	1.49	8.28
November	3.95	13.56	5.77	24.52	4.41	17.37
December	5.27	8.65	7.82	15.04	4.87	6.99
January	3.18	8.65	7.95	15.67	2.98	7.95
February	3.02	6.57	7.16	13.19	5.44	9.71
March	4.37	11.26	7.89	16.90	3.25	9.34
<u>Averages</u>	3.43	9.21	7.16	16.66	3.76	9.96

SMOKE (microgrammes/cu metre)

	Barming			Town Centre			Penenden Heath		
	Highest	Average	Lowest	Highest	Average	Lowest	Highest	Average	Lowest
Summer									
April	95	32	15	81	38	13	43	18	8
May	56	24	5	96	33	14	51	19	Nil
June	47	20	6	73	19	11	80	19	3
July	36	16	4	67	32	11	39	19	4
August	28	12	1	63	25	9	33	13	1
September	82	19	4	98	31	9	36	15	3
Average		21			30			17	
Winter									
October	178	44	4	136	66	12	64	34	1
November	228	121	10	304	129	32	199	80	4
December	305	140	26	436	160	21	324	99	18
January	214	93	22	342	108	21	227	66	19
February	235	73	29	272	97	38	170	55	7
March	216	79	45	659	103	32	217	55	12
Average		92			112			65	



SULPHUR DIOXIDE (microgrammes/cu. metre)

	Barming			Town Centre			Penenden Heath		
	Highest	Average	Lowest	Highest	Average	Lowest	Highest	Average	Lowest
<u>Summer</u>									
April	109	65	16	121	82	49	100	52	29
May	156	75	50	222	87	38	125	74	52
June	155	77	26	217	97	44	198	89	57
July	160	92	40	269	164	85	176	106	62
August	128	74	39	208	127	27	193	88	37
September	237	68	19	253	92	37	249	79	33
Average		75			108			81	
<u>Winter</u>									
October	111	58	25	277	79	16	156	71	34
November	260	149	54	403	154	42	209	108	42
December	382	165	49	395	126	18	369	108	26
January	494	130	49	646	167	58	448	112	43
February	260	120	87	353	150	53	180	89	39
March	389	134	52	378	145	62	285	82	25
Average		126			137			95	

Birth-rates, Death-rates and Analysis of Mortality

in the year, 1962

Area	Rate per 1,000 population	Annual Death-rate per 1,000 population				Rate per 1,000	
		All Causes	Tuberculosis	Cancer of Lung	Other Cancer	Total deaths under 1 year	Related Births.
England and Wales	18.0 (P)	11.9	.06	.50	1.11	21.4	18.1 (P)
Hollingbourn R.D.	17.59	11.33	.05	.40	1.61	6.55	19.29
Maidstone R.D.	17.59	9.54	-	.28	1.86	30.21	8.17
Malling R.D.	20.83	10.97	.14	.28	1.17	19.25	17.79
Maidstone Borough	17.61	10.57	.03	.62	1.40	20.61	19.30
County of Kent	17.04	12.24	.06	.57	1.70	18.55	16.54

METEOROLOGICAL RECORDS 1962

MONTH	Average Barometer	Average Thermo- meter (maximum)	Average Thermo- meter (minimum)	Rainfall	Number of days on which .01 fell	Sunshine	
						Hours	Minutes
January	30.13	45	35	2.07	17	42	12
February	30.40	43	36	.60	7	54	06
March	30.03	43	32	1.72	9	110	18
April	30.15	54	41	1.63	15	133	00
May	30.14	58	45	2.14	14	154	42
June	30.37	67	48	.14	2	219	30
July	30.16	68	53	1.96	12	145	42
August	30.13	68	53	1.79	10	183	30
September	30.06	64	48	3.26	17	137	30
October	30.33	60	43	1.44	9	85	18
November	30.09	46	40	2.64	18	11	00
December	30.14	40	30	2.76	12	18	00
Averages and totals for the year	30.17	54	42	22.15	142	1285	48



BOROUGH OF MAIDSTONEGeneral Summary

Population (estimated 1962)	..	..	..	60,570
Number of inhabited houses (1921)		..	..	8,472
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1962) according to Rate Books	..	..	..	18,328
Average number of persons per house (1921)	..		..	4.6
Average number of persons per house (1962)	..		..	3.3
Area (in acres)	..	..	..	6,194
Density (persons per acre)	..	..	..	9.777
Annual Birth Rate per 1,000 population	..		..	17.61
Annual Death Rate per 1,000 population	..		..	10.57
Phthisis Death Rate per 1,000 population	..		..	0.03
Cancer Death Rate per 1,000 population	..		..	2.03
Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 live births	..		..	20.61
Live Births:	Males - 541	Females - 526	..	1,067
Deaths:	Males - 353	Females - 329	..	682
Excess of Births over Deaths	..	..	..	385

ELEVATION - The population resides at a mean elevation of 70 feet above sea level, ranging from 20 feet to 150 feet.

## I N D E X

Acknowledgements	..	4	Inspections	..	..	41
Air Pollution	..	49-54	Kent County Council	..	..	26
Analyses: Water Supplies		30	Maidstone Waterworks Company			29
Mortality Rates		55	Measles	..	..	6,7
Area	..	5	Meat Inspection	..	..	37
Baths	..	48	Meteorological Records	..	..	56
Birth Rates	..	5	National Assistance Acts	..	..	48
Byelaw Control	..	47	Neonatal Mortality	..	..	5
Cancer	..	19	Notifiable Diseases			6-8
Chest Clinic	..	14-17	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..	..	7
Common Lodging Houses	..	48	Overcrowding	..	..	39
Death Rates	..	5,23-25, 55	Pneumonia	..	..	7
Defective dwellings	..	38-39	Poliomyelitis	..	..	6,9-10
Diphtheria	..	6,11	Population	..	..	5
Disease, changing pattern		24	Prematurity	..	..	20
Domestic Help Service	..	26	Public Health (Infectious			
Dysentery	..	7	Diseases) Regulations, 1953			48
Elderly, Care of	..	27-28	Quinquennial reviews			18,22
Erysipelas	..	7	Scarlet fever	..	..	6
Factories	..	42-46	School Health Service	..	..	26
Flats	..	40	Sewerage	..	..	32
Food and Food Hygiene	..	33-37	Smallpox	..	..	6,12
Food Poisoning	..	7	Staff	..	..	1
General Summary	..	57	Still-births	..	..	5
Health Committee	..	1	Swimming Baths	..	..	48
Hospitals	..	26	Tuberculosis	..	..	13-17
Housing	..	38-40	Tuberculosis Care Committee	..	..	14-17
Housing Statistics		38-39	Vaccination	..	..	9-12
Immunisation	..	9-12	Verminous dwellings	..	..	47
Infantile Mortality	..	20-22	Vital Statistics	..	..	5
Infectious Diseases	..	6-8	Water Supplies	..	..	29-31
			Whooping cough	..	..	6,10

